

## NEW YORK HERALD

BROADWAY AND ANN STREET.

JAMES GORDON BENNETT,  
PROPRIETOR.

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VOLUME XL.....NO. 302

## AMUSEMENTS TO-NIGHT.

OLYMPIA THEATRE.  
No. 624 Broadway.—Variety, at 8 P. M.; closes at 10:15 P. M.

CENTRAL PARK GARDEN.  
THEODORE THOMAS' CONCERT, at 8 P. M.

ROBINSON HALL.  
West Sixteenth street.—English Opera—THE ROSE OF AVERGONE and CHILPERIC, at 8 P. M.

WOODS MUSEUM.  
Broadway, corner of Thirtieth street.—ACROSS THE TOMBSTONE, at 2 P. M. and 8 P. M.; closes at 10:45 P. M.

GILMORE'S SUMMER GARDEN.  
At Harris' Hippodrome.—GRAND POPULAR CONCERT, at 8 P. M., closes at 11 P. M.

## TRIPLE SHEET.

NEW YORK, WEDNESDAY, JULY 21, 1875.

## THE HERALD FOR THE SUMMER RESORTS.

## TO NEWSDEALERS AND THE PUBLIC:—

THE NEW YORK HERALD runs a special train every Sunday during the season, between New York, Niagara Falls, Saratoga, Lake George, Sharon and Richfield Springs, leaving New York at half-past two o'clock A. M., arriving at Saratoga at nine o'clock A. M., and Niagara Falls at a quarter to two P. M., for the purpose of supplying the SUNDAY HERALD along the line of the Hudson River, New York Central and Lake Shore and Michigan Southern roads. Newsdealers and others are notified to send in their orders to the HERALD office as early as possible. For further particulars see time table.

From our reports this morning the probabilities are that the weather to-day will be warmer and partly cloudy.

Persons going out of town for the summer can have the daily and Sunday HERALD mailed to them, free of postage, for \$1 per month.

WALL STREET YESTERDAY.—The stock market exhibited a disposition toward realizing sales and prices went off. Gold declined to 113½. Foreign exchange was weaker.

BREADSTUFFS are advancing in Europe, and the prospects for a brisk grain trade with this country grow more promising each day.

NOW THE ALPIONISTS are said to be retreating before the Carlists, and the republicans are reported preparing for a rising. It is the old tale of the King of France, who with his forty thousand men marched up the hill and then marched down again.

THE REPORT in a Spanish journal that General Dordogay is wounded and has retreated into France is contradicted by the tenor of other despatches. Should it prove to be true, however, it will give occasion for a very pretty complication with MacMahon's government.

RELIGIOUS LIBERTY IN SPAIN does not appear to be one of the practical blessings of Alfonso's reign, notwithstanding the rejection in the Constitutional Committee of an amendment to the new constitution in opposition to it. It will be a long time before Spain can learn to conform to the ideas of modern civilization.

THE BOARD OF HEALTH is giving out contracts for filling in the Harlem flats, but the summer will be over before anything of value can be accomplished. The way the authorities have dealt with this danger is disgraceful, and it is only an overruling Providence which has saved the city so far from a fearful epidemic.

RESTITUTION AND RECOVERY.—It is pleasant to read that in South Carolina the State has recovered seventy-five thousand dollars in the courts from a public official who robbed the treasury of that amount. The case had been pending for a year. The suits against the Tammany plunderers are of much older date, and nothing has yet been recovered. Not even Garvey, Ingersoll, Keyser or Norton has been made to disgorge, and the massive suits against Tweed and the other leading offenders drag slowly along. But the result in South Carolina gives us new hope. New York may recover something at last, after all her heavy and heretofore profitless expenditures in prosecuting her suits.

A GOOD EXAMPLE FROM CUBA.—As a general rule we should not be disposed to look to Cuba for examples of public policy deserving imitation. Bombast, brutality, insolence and cowardice are not ingredients from which any desirable compound can be reasonably expected. Nevertheless, when we hear of the arrest of gold speculators and the incarceration in Fort Cabanas of a banker charged with running up the price of the precious metal, we must admit a yearning for a taste of Cuban justice administered by a red-handed Valmaseda in the city of New York. If the imprisonment of the Havana gold speculating Zorilla could be followed by the arrest of a few of the gold speculating gorillas of Wall Street the lesson would be one from which great public benefits might result.

## The Indian Question.

We print another letter this morning from the Indian country, giving the results of further investigations of the management of the Sioux tribes. As our readers will remember, the HERALD some time since sent a special correspondent into the Northwest with instructions to hire his own interpreters, keep away from the influences of the Indian storekeepers and agents and find out from personal observation and from conversations with the Indians themselves what is the real trouble with the administration of Indian affairs. This mission was performed, not without much expense to the HERALD and considerable danger to our correspondent. He was going among lawless men, whose lives were devoted to avarice and injustice, and who, to protect themselves in their monopoly, would be only too glad to do violence to any independent correspondent who proposed to interfere with their schemes. He was also to go among the Indians and trust himself to their ignorance and passion, which at any moment might flame into war. No more thankless and, in some respects, no more arduous errand was ever assigned to a correspondent, and the manner in which the work has been done will receive commendations from all who wish to see an odious stain removed from our national honor.

What the discoveries of our correspondent prove is this. The whole Indian system of the Northwest is as corrupt as was Tammany Hall under the old Ring. It is even more disgraceful in its corruption. The Tammany Ring grew rich by robbing the city treasury. The Indian Ring grows rich not merely by robbing the national Treasury but by plundering poor, helpless Indians. The discoveries of our correspondent are confirmed by Professor Marsh, of New Haven, who sends us an interesting and valuable letter addressed to the President. Professor Marsh found himself in the Sioux country on an errand of scientific investigation. During the journey he met Red Cloud, the great chief of the Sioux, who revealed to him the manner in which he and his people had been treated. Professor Marsh was so much interested in these statements that he made special inquiries as to their truth. He found that there had been manifest and outrageous frauds in the whole Indian management. He reported that the agent was totally unfit for his place and guilty of frauds upon the tribes. The manner in which these frauds became possible was explained. The agents reported that they had many more Indians at a post than were in existence, and exacted pay from the government for the fraudulent number. The food and clothing distributed to them were very inferior. The pork was unfit for human food. The flour, sugar and coffee were worthless, the tobacco rotten. In consequence of the fraud and mismanagement the Indians actually suffered for want of food and apparel. More than this, as our correspondent shows with a minuteness and precision that cannot be controverted, the whole business of Indian management in the Northwest is simply a fraud upon the government and its wards.

Orville L. Grant, the brother of the President, who has been a floating member of our happy and domestic administration, goes into the Indian country to make his fortune. He becomes a partner in an Indian trading store and brings with him the whole power of the administration, the power to threaten and command, to sell goods at his own prices to the Indians and to shut up rival storekeepers who attempt in exact compliance with the laws to undersell him or in any way to interfere with his monopoly. The story of Orville L. Grant's connection with the Indian trading stores is in all respects discreditable. We do not mean by this to deny to Mr. Grant or to any private citizen the right to buy and sell in the Indian or any other country. This would be a hardship. We have no evidence that Mr. Grant is personally involved in any of the frauds upon the government or the Indian tribes. Professor Marsh makes no such charge, nor do we understand our correspondent as doing so. But, as he pithily presents it, from the time that Orville L. Grant made his appearance in the Indian country as a trader the Indians began to starve. In other words, the system of which the President's brother is a part and in which he now amasses large gains is a vicious one. It depends for profit upon an unjust monopoly, a monopoly sustained by the whole power of the government, which permits the Indian trader to sell his goods at his own exorbitant price to the tribes. This is the monopoly which underlies the infamies of the Indian Ring. Because of this we have one of the most powerful combinations that ever succeeded in defrauding the government and persecuting helpless, ignorant savages. Because of this our whole Indian system has become a dishonor to our government and our civilization. Because of this we are threatened every spring and summer with Indian wars, which become wars in earnest at times, leading to cruel massacres, bloody battles and a great waste of public money. The whole Indian question, its misery and its shame, turns upon the creation of such a system as we have in the Sioux country under the patronage of the President's own brother.

So, following this line of evidence, so suggestive and at the same time so painful, we find the Interior Department and the Indian Office at the mercy of a ring which numbers Mr. Orville Grant among its members. The only reform that we can have is the removal of Mr. Delano and Mr. Smith and the withdrawal of Mr. Grant from a position which, however advantageous it may be to himself, is a scandal to good government and a dishonor to his illustrious brother. If Mr. Grant had a due respect for his brother's name and office he would not tarnish them by this public association with a ring whose operations are now the crowning disgrace of the administration. The country will say, and not without cause, that any failure on the part of the President to summarily stamp out these frauds will show that he cares more for the pecuniary advantage of his brother than the honor of the nation. It is impossible for such a state of things to be as are described by our correspondent without the knowledge or collusion of the Indian Department. Even if there were no direct relation between Mr. Delano and the Indian agents, the fact that he should permit this system to grow up and only come to his knowledge through the public press and the testimony of a private citizen like Professor Marsh is a sin of omission too grave to be overlooked in a

officer of the government. It is not among the vices of General Grant to run away from a contest. When he began his administration he proclaimed almost with ostentation his resolve to settle the Indian question. His plans to that end were wise and humane. But he failed. All his benevolent purposes, his Quaker and Methodist appointments, were destroyed by the Ring. The Ring was too powerful to be overcome by any ecclesiastical influences. The men who went among the Indians for the love of God were driven out by the men who went for the love of Mammon. The policy of the President, which began with so many high anticipations and which was in the hands of men as worthy as William Welsh and George H. Stuart, is now represented by Orville Grant, selling beads and trinkets at an immense profit to starving Indian squaws.

A commission is now in session in this city to investigate these facts—a commission selected by General Fisk, the President of the Board of Indian Commissioners. We cannot say that the members of this board inspire us with a startling degree of confidence; but we shall wait until we see the result of its labors. It is not pleasant to find its deliberations secret. The sunshine would do no harm in such an investigation. Mr. Delano and Mr. Smith are not the men to seek darkness. The charges against them have been made publicly, and there should be a public refutation. The report of this commission, made under such auspices, would have no effect upon the public. What we see is a condition of affairs in the Indian country of the most disgraceful character. We see the best wishes of the people frustrated so far as elevating the Indian is concerned. We see a class of agents and traders, who are granted certain monopolies by the government, and who grow rich out of this unjust franchise while the tribes are starving. Prominent among these traders we find the President's own brother. No commission can explain that away. No commission can make us feel that an administration which permits such a state of affairs is honestly dealing with the question. The President should appoint two of the best men in the country to the Interior and Indian departments. He should find men like Bristow or Jewell. He should recall Orville Grant and assign him to other employment than dealing with Indian squaws. He should stamp out the whole business of corruption. In doing this he would redeem himself from the odium that surrounds him, an odium which arises more than anything else from the heedless avarice of one who bears his name.

## Steinberger's Samoan Farce.

Since Lemuel Gulliver's adventures among the Lilliputians nothing so remarkable has happened as the visit of Colonel Steinberger to the Samoans. The expedition of that functionary, its objects and purposes are among the things whose meaning Dunderberg has taught us no fellow can find out. In reading the account which we print this morning the sober American citizen will be at a loss to determine whether those who projected it are only frivolous or absolutely mad. That President Grant should lend the credit of the United States to such an undertaking is simply astounding. The puerility of the whole transaction, from its inception to its execution, exceeds the bounds of human credulity. Every tradition of the Republic is wantonly outraged for the sake of a little silly by-play in the presence of a mob of naked savages. The American President in secret and without the consent either of Congress or the country sends off an adventurer in a vessel belonging to the American navy to make one treacherous king of the breech-clouts. An American officer trails the flag of his country in the dirty water of Pango-Pango and officially assists in these degrading performances. What Commander Erben was thinking about we need not inquire when we remember that the whole undertaking was conceived in madness and folly. His address to the people of Samoa is at once so childish and so astounding that we cannot conceive how any intelligent gentleman was capable of making it. As to the address of Colonel Steinberger, which followed it, it is proof that at last Pecksniff has exceeded himself. Such grand talk to a herd of unclothed islanders in the Pacific seas is a contribution to literature which must make the real Steinberger more famous and more of a hero than the imaginary Rollo. "Samoa should not live naked and disunited," says this new Apostle of national unity, and so he goes to them to clothe and unite them. Our correspondent informs us that he could have a "kingly crown" if he only wanted it. It is another proof of Steinberger's greatness that he does not want it even at the hands of the naked Christians of Samoa. He may take it and welcome, so far as we are concerned, but the American people cannot look with favor upon the silly farce he has led the country into playing before the eyes of all the world.

ACCIDENT TO FIREMEN.—A sad accident occurred yesterday at Cincinnati, which may cost the lives of several devoted men. While attempting to check the progress of a fire a number of the Cincinnati Fire Brigade were suddenly buried in the ruins of a burning building. With the courage and promptness which so honorably distinguish our firemen, their comrades worked to save the unfortunate, and were rewarded by rescuing the injured men, among these their chief, Megme, who had been buried under the falling walls, but escaped with serious, but not necessarily fatal, injuries. It is feared that some of the men cannot survive, and it is only by a miracle that any one was taken out alive.

THE ORDER for the bill of particulars in the Tweed case has been entered in the Supreme Court, and it will be seen the answer will necessarily embrace a specific statement of every fact and item at issue. Every inch of ground is to be contested, and we shall not be surprised if the time consumed in the trial, if the case ever reaches a trial, equals the duration of the Beecher case.

THE EXAMINATION OF POLICE CAPTAINS yesterday revealed nothing that will be of much value to our lawmakers. For men who have charge of the police interests of the city these officers, according to their own showing, have learned little of the ways of criminals. Most of them know less than the ordinary observer. They are so innocent that they should be removed for not knowing more of the ways of the lawbreaker.

## The Liberal Republicans.

The meeting of the Liberal Republican State Committee at Saratoga to-day is a time and place for holding a State Convention is an event of more significance than can be measured by the part the liberals have played in the recent politics of the State. The meeting to-day has larger relations than those which connect with the approaching State canvass. It is the first step in a widely concerted and carefully planned movement for restoring the broken unity of the republican party and receiving the liberals into full communion. Such a renewal of old ties has been industriously engineered by some of the most experienced of the republican leaders, with Vice President Wilson at their head. Ex-Speaker Blaine is also in the movement, which is the incentive to the fierce assault made upon him by the Grant organ at Washington. Ex-Senator Morgan, of this State, is exerting his influence in the same direction, and the movement is actively favored by prominent republicans and liberal republicans in the West, especially in Ohio, of which a remarkable proof will appear in the course of this article.

The action contemplated by the liberal republicans of New York at Saratoga has been agreed upon after friendly consultations with ex-Senator Morgan and other regular republicans of recognized skill in political manipulation. The programme for the initiatory movement in this State is for the liberals to hold a State Convention and nominate a ticket of such conspicuous excellence that the regular republican State Convention can adopt a part or the whole of it and reinforce the party by a cordial return of the estranged liberals. It is proposed that the liberals nominate Frederick W. Seward for Secretary of State, Calvin T. Hurlburd for Comptroller and William M. Evans for Attorney General—all excellent names, which the regular republicans can have no hesitation in endorsing if they are willing to compose the old differences and consolidate the party. We have not learned whether ex-Senator Fenton is a party to this arrangement, but so dexterous a politician, who has nothing to expect from the democratic party, cannot be averse to it. If the republicans carry Ohio in October, of which they have sanguine hopes, they will not despair of success in New York with such a ticket and such a restoration of republican unity as is to be inaugurated by the liberals with the full support of the leaders, who share the views of Vice President Wilson.

The liberal republicans of New York have nothing to hope from the democratic party of the State since its great victory of last year, which has given it an overbearing confidence in its independent strength. Lieutenant Governor Dorsheimer no longer considers himself as a liberal but as a democrat, and it is quite certain that the next democratic State Convention will not court the liberals by again giving one of their number a place on its ticket. The liberals fully understand this feature of the situation, and have accordingly selected no democratic name for their proposed ticket. Mr. Seward and Mr. Hurlburd are consistent republicans as well as excellent candidates, and, although Mr. Evans on one occasion sharply criticised the administration, he has always been classed as a republican, and, like Messrs. Seward and Hurlburd, has never acted with the liberals. The ticket which is to be seemingly dictated by the liberals comprises none of their own men, and has been arranged with ex-Senator Morgan and other regular republicans with a view to its adoption by the party.

The success of this movement is expected by its authors to depend very much on the result of the canvass in Ohio. If that State is recovered by the republicans the party will cherish confident hopes. A step has been taken in Ohio which will insure a republican triumph if its authors accomplish their preliminary aim. It is their purpose to bring Carl Schurz home and put him on the stump in Ohio against the inflation platform of the democrats. The ocean cable has been put in requisition to induce him to shorten his visit, on the well founded expectation that his eloquence will turn the whole German vote in Ohio against the democrats. The Germans of the West do not take kindly to the rag money delusion, and their pride in Mr. Schurz and their admiration of his abilities will lead them to give a ready hearing to his speeches in favor of a sound currency. He was one of the staunchest and ablest of the hard money champions in the debates of last year, and he could support the republican side in Ohio without any violation of consistency or self-respect. He would not only insure the support of the whole body of German voters, but would bring back into the republican ranks the ten thousand liberals who voted for Collins two years ago, when Governor Allen's majority was only eight hundred and seventeen. Mr. Schurz's participation in the canvass would redeem Ohio from the democrats by a splendid and triumphant majority and put a drenching wet blanket on the democratic party in other States. But will he come? Nobody knows until his answer is received, but if the republican party at large accepts the healing policy of Vice President Wilson there is no public reason why Mr. Schurz should decline the invitation which has been sent him. He professes to be as much a republican as he ever was. All the liberals who went into the Greeley canvass were impelled by personal dislike of Grant. They constantly asserted that they stood fast by their republican principles. There is no way by which Schurz could go back to the party with so much credit to himself as by taking the stump in Ohio against inflation. This powerful contribution to a great republican victory would fully reinstate him in the party and give him a political future which he cannot expect in his present isolation. By thus assisting to reunite the party he would become one of its foremost leaders and establish a claim to its highest honors, apart from the Presidency from which his foreign birth excludes him. We judge it probable that he will yield to the representations that have been made to him and accept an invitation which reopens a public career for which his talents so eminently fit him. The reconsolidation of the republican party for which some of its most distinguished leaders are laboring with zeal and assiduity, the chances of an easy republican victory in Ohio which will stay "the tidal wave," are

clouds rising in the political horizon which must soon create anxiety and alarm in the democratic party.

## The Herald of To-Day.

Activity in news gathering, which is the great and important feature of modern journalism, is rarely better illustrated than in the HERALD this morning. This day's issue is a complete epitome of the world's doings up to the latest dates. Every event of interest both at home and abroad not previously known is herewith reported with scrupulous accuracy, and it may truly be said the antipodes meet in our columns to be carried again from clime to clime until the ends of the earth are reached again. From the Samoan Islands we have the remarkable story of the establishment of Steinberger's monarchy; Australia sends its batch of news; Fiji its story of the relapse of the natives into heathenism; the Sandwich Islands their messages of kindness toward America on the part of the people, and the details of a disaster to an American ship, in which even the King assisted in quenching the flames. The cable brings us to-day the European story of yesterday, and from every part of the world we have something new to communicate. All this variety, which goes to make up the interest of the HERALD of to-day, is but a repetition of what the HERALD is every day. Wherever any event of importance is happening our news gatherers may be found, and they not only tell the story of the event itself, but tell it in a way to make it as intelligible as if it happened at our very doors. In proof of this we have only to refer to our cable diagrams of the shooting at Dollymount and Wimbledon. Every shot fired by the Irish and American teams in the international match and the shots in the match of the Lords and Commons were so reported that a glance showed the position of all upon the targets. All this goes to show the progress journalism is constantly making. It is a marvel that so much news should be collected from all parts of the world and printed in a single day; but the methods adopted for its collection and publication are not less marvellous than the variety of the news itself. The wonder does not cease even here. Equally ingenious are the methods for the distribution of the paper after it is printed, in proof of which we have only to cite the work done by our Niagara and Saratoga trains. Activity in gathering and printing the news, and celerity in the distribution of the newspaper are the keystones of modern journalism, and in both these respects the HERALD holds the first place among the journals of the world.

## The Progress of Rapid Transit.

At the session of the Rapid Transit Commission yesterday some time was consumed in a discussion of the powers and duties of the Commissioners under the law, and a proposition was made to employ counsel to interpret the act. Such discussions are unnecessary and unfortunate. The Commissioners are men of good sense and business capacity, and are fully competent to understand the plain meaning of a statute. There can at least be no necessity for a premature raising of legal quibbles, especially by the Commissioners themselves. The work they have undertaken to accomplish is of such vast importance to the public interests and so earnestly desired by the people that it would be difficult for the enemies of rapid transit to throw serious obstructions in its way. The first duty of the Commission is to decide upon the route the road is to follow. The arguments in favor of the Third Avenue line, from the Battery or the City Hall to Harlem Bridge, are so conclusive that there can scarcely be a difference of opinion among the Commissioners on that point. Indeed, the enormous profits of the travel on that route have supplied the Third Avenue Railroad Company with the means of defeating rapid transit year after year while the subject was within the control of a venal Legislature. Their wealth and influence will, of course, be powerless with the Commission; and the vigor with which they have opposed the great public improvement will only serve to prove the advantages of their route over all others. It is only surprising that the decision of the Commission as to the route to be pursued has not already been announced.

The question as to the plan of construction will, of course, require more time and consideration to determine. It is evident that the Commission is to be flooded with applications and projects, but so many of them will be found at once to be impracticable that an examination by practical engineers will be likely to clear away a vast number. Every project deserves and should receive proper consideration. It would not be just or expedient to pay attention only to a few plans that happen to have already received competent endorsement, for the most desirable scheme may be one never before made public. Reasonable cheapness of construction as well as practicability must enter into the final determination of the Commission if we are to have such a rapid transit road as the public interests demand. The iron elevated principle is no longer an experiment. Its success is established. The only question is, which project is practicable and can be carried out at such a cost as will enable the road to be run at five and six cent fares. Let these two points of route and plan of construction be settled in a manner to commend the decision to public confidence and we shall not be long without rapid transit. If the Commissioners do this part of their work honestly and intelligently there will be no occasion to borrow trouble about legal interpretations of their power under the law.

THE PUBLIC HEALTH.—While the republican Aldermen are stubbornly obstructing the abatement of the Harlem flats nuisance the bills of mortality are swelling to alarming proportions. The death roll mounts up steadily, from 568 three weeks ago to 743 the following week and to 890 last week. Notwithstanding the coolness of the weather, which probably alone saves us from a pestilence, the deaths from diseases attributable to miasmatic influences increase in number. The deadly vapors of Disabecker's pest hole and the neglected filthy condition of the streets generally continue to feed the harvest. Meanwhile the Aldermanic cabal votes steadily against any protection to the public health, in order to prevent the employment of city laborers by the democratic city government.

If in the dangerous months of August and September the Harlem plague spot should do yet more deadly work this obstructive Alderman would find themselves in a very untenable position.

## Robert Dale Owen.

There seems to be a peculiar sensitiveness in Mr. Owen's family on the subject of the Katie King chicaneery, and an apprehension lest the public shall finally come to the conclusion that his insanity is due to the chagrin and wounded vanity that may naturally have resulted from that event. Mr. Owen's son has been heard from on the subject, and now Rosamond Dale Owen, his daughter, writes to the same effect and gives in some fulness the circumstances attending the lapse from reason, as viewed in the domestic circle. This lady has made up her mind as to the cause of the failure of her father's brain to perform its ordinary functions in the usual way; and it is to be observed, especially, that she describes as the cause of the malady those facts which were only its early symptoms. *Post hoc propter hoc* is the common error that intelligent people share with other people when they discuss topics that are within the range of medical science. Whatever follows in the relation of time is assumed to follow in other relations also; and the fact that immediately succeeds to another fact is accepted as its effect, and the word consequence is an evidence of the commonness of this error. Miss Owen contemplates as the cause of the malady "an overworked brain," and of course there is an overworked brain in the case, for the crippled organ is overworked by trivial labor; but the lady, though accurate, therefore, so far as she sees, does not see far, and is in error in regarding the mental activity to which she refers as a cause—using the word "cause" in any satisfactory sense. Mr. Owen's departure from the common path of mental health is of old date. It began at least as early as the time when he was first noted as an "original thinker," for his originality was only an extravagant view of social facts. But it is the common history of insanity that it is never recognized till it deals with topics of the meanest familiarity—topics so small and narrow that they can only be contemplated in one way. If a man comes who contemplates them in another way people say at once he is mad. But he may contemplate the solar system or social science in ten thousand ways and be esteemed by the multitude—not merely not mad, but a wise man of wonderful capacity. If George III. had talked as Kant and Hegel have written, and dealt with the same subjects, he would never have been considered mad, and he might, perhaps, have passed for an original philosopher; but he dealt with an awfully familiar phrase. He went down to the House of Parliament and said:—"My Lords and Gentlemen—and woodcocks cocking up your tails." Now, there are never any woodcocks there, and everybody knows it; so he was caught on a plain fact, and was known to be mad. In the same way men are mad for half a life time on all the topics out of the common way, and are only discovered some day when they try to wind up a watch with a screwdriver. All of Mr. Owen's vagaries grow out of the same malady that has now only reached its more advanced and evident stage. He was not of sound mind when he accepted a lewd damsel of a neighboring town as a presence from another world—far from it; and nobody else who accepted the same fact in that sense was of sound mind, only he has gone over the abyss that it is not possible to dissemble. Whether the others will follow may depend upon the advice they get as to their physical and mental condition.

## PERSONAL INTELLIGENCE.

Good current paper, that Cornish boat. Agnosticism is the Know Nothingism of the period.  
Rev. Dr. Warren, of Chicago, is sojourning at the Gilsey House.  
How wise it was not to turn Jeff Davis into a martyr with a rope.  
Judge W. H. Dickinson, of Pennsylvania, is saying at the St. James Hotel.  
The Duke of Edinburgh plays pieces on a viola "made out of his own head."  
Mr. R. J. Galling, of Hartford, is among the late arrivals at the Windsor Hotel.  
Judge Platt Potter, of Seneca County, is registered at the Fifth Avenue Hotel.  
Baron Melchior, of Russia, is residing temporarily at the Fifth Avenue Hotel.  
Massachusetts has a pardoning Governor, who is a hopeful fact for Jesse Pomeroy.  
Professor Ira W. Allen, of Chicago, has taken up his residence at the Everett House.  
Ex-Governor Thomas P. Fayer, of Kentucky, has apartments at the Gilsey House.  
The Irish inhabitants of Victoria, Australia, are to hold an O'Connell centenary celebration.  
There is a fatality about Tilden. When he went into the water the other day he got wringing wet. Who is the Adam and who is the Eve—and who is the third party in Joann Miller's California Eden?  
In virtue of the new tactics in crime the city burglar is able to "spend his evenings with his family."  
Charles Francis Adams will deliver the address before the Northern Wisconsin Fair at Oshkosh, September 25.  
The Hon. S. D. Hastings, P. W. G. Tomplar of America, has been lecturing on "Temperance" in Victoria, Australia.  
Chief Justice William B. Richards, of the Court of Queen's Bench of Canada, has arrived at the Westminster Hotel.  
The ex-members of the New York Seventh regiment, San Francisco, are taking steps towards the organization of a club for social purposes.  
A despatch received at the War Department yesterday from Secretary Belknap announces his arrival at Salt Lake City on Monday. He was to have left yesterday afternoon for Ogden, where he would remain until to-day, and then start for Fort Union.  
Neal Bow says:—"A man once said to me that we shall never stop rum selling in Maine; that there will be places where it will be sold secretly, illicitly. To which I replied that when the law makes it a capital offence, and hangs the man engaged in it, rum selling will stop." Why, then, does not the same penalty stop murder?  
The elegant Southern editor is now prepared to announce of Augusta J. Evans' new novel that "the rhythmic polysyllables come rolling out upon the strand of literature even as the green sea beats grand cadences upon the shore covered with the drifting sands of centuries, bearing upon its bosom pearls of preat rare, as to beek proud June's children."—St. Louis Republic.  
There is some odd fact behind the Granter-Gambetta challenge and refusal. The quarrel was with Paul de Cassagnac, the noted duelist, and the challenge was from his father; and people in Paris wonder what it means. M. Cassagnac, who challenges Gambetta, is sixty-eight years old, but writes that his arm is still strong enough to defend his honor. As Gambetta declines to fight, this pugnacious old gentleman says he will use his boot on him.